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## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**LONDON SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.** 1884, Nov. 27.—*J. H. Middleton.* Recent excavations in the Forum, Temple of Vesta, and the Regia, in Rome. Many interesting details are given, including the history of the building, descriptions of the rooms, and old mosaic floors in the Regia. In the Atrium Vestae one of the floors appears to have rested on half amphorae to keep it dry, and an upper story with a hypocaust has been found.—DEC. 4.—*J. H. Middleton.* The excavation of the Rostra and Graecostasis at Rome, with the Umbilicus Romae, and the Miliarium Aureum. Their construction and ornamentation are described, and remarks upon the use of brick as a facing to Roman concrete walls are added.—1885, JAN. 15.—*W. C. Cooper.* Discovery of skeletons and small objects in iron, bronze, and pottery, in Bedfordshire.—JAN. 22.—*H. T. Armfield.* Account of a Roman pavement of red tesserae without pattern, at Alresford, Essex, with fragments of Samian pottery, and coins of the time of Commodus (?).—*L. Brock.* Articles of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, and modern periods, found at Aldgate.—*C. Lyman.* "On the Inscription on the Cross at Carew." It appears to be of the eighth or ninth century, and to be written in British characters, not in Latin as was formerly supposed.—*H. S. Cuming.* "On St. Milburga of Wenlock."—JAN. 29.—*R. S. Ferguson.* Description of about a thousand silver coins of the fourteenth century, found at Beaumont, Cumberland.—FEB. 5.—*R. Blair.* A photograph of a Roman sculptured sepulchre at South Shields with an inscription regarding a horseman of the Asturians (cf. the ref. at the Archaeol. Gesellschaft, Feb. 3).—FEB. 12.—*R. C. Jenkins.* Discovery of Saxon weapons and ornaments at Lympe, Kent.—FEB. 26.—*E. Green.* A triptych with paintings of Christian subjects by a Flemish artist of the end of the fifteenth century.—MAR. 12.—*W. H. St. J. Hope.* Remarks on certain mediæval chalices and patens.—MAR. 19.—*Mr. Wardle* describes a parish church in Staffordshire, recently demolished, and the curious church of the neighboring Cistercian Abbey.—MAR. 26.—*C. D. Fortnum.* A terra-cotta head of a youth from the Esquiline.—APR. 16.—*R. S. Ferguson.* Notes on the Beaumont hoard of coins.—Account of a Roman slab from Carlisle

inscribed DIS VACIA INFANS ANN. III.—APR. 30.—*J. S. Lumley*. Recent important Discoveries in progress at Civita Lavinia (anc. Lanuvium), including the masonry on the plateau and fragments of the horses of a quadriga.—MAY 7.—*T. A. B. Spratt*. "On the Gulf of Syni." A beautiful torso of Dionysos with fawn skin drapery, from a village wall on the Maeander. It appears to have been copied from a work by Praxiteles.—*E. Freshfield*. A Greek baptismal badge of copper, and a gold baptismal token with Christian emblems.

**SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.** 1884, Nov. 4.—*S. Birch*. Four papyrus fragments of the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Arts.—*E. A. Budge*. Notes on Egyptian steles, principally of the eighteenth dynasty, with translations. One of them gives the names of four of the gates of Abydos.—*P. Le P. Renouf*. On some Religious Texts of the Early Egyptian period preserved in hieratic papyri of the British Museum.—DEC. 2.—*S. Birch*. An elaborate paper "On the Egyptian belief concerning the Shade or Shadow of the Dead." The intangible enveloping shade,—ideographically a parasol,—must always be distinguished from the soul, from which it is sometimes separated and independent.—Also, a paper "On some Egyptian Rituals of the Roman period."—1885, JAN. 13.—*T. G. Pinches*. "The Early Babylonian King-Lists" (continued). There appears to have been a mythical Sargon earlier than the Sargon of Agadé (3800 B. C.).—FEB. 3.—*F. G. H. Price*. "Notes on the Antiquities of Bubastis" (mod. Tel Basta near Zagazig) in the author's collection. Bubastis with the temple and oracle of Bast, the tutelary goddess, flourished from the time of the eighteenth dynasty to the Persian conquest, and afterwards the city was occupied, as the ruins show, by Greeks and by Romans. The antiquities described included figures of gods and animals, the pantheon, and various small objects from tombs and dwellings.—*A. H. Sayce*. "The Karian Language and Inscriptions."—MAR. 3.—*E. Naville*. On the Inscription of the Destruction of mankind, in the tomb of Rameses III.—*E. A. Budge*. "Notes on the Martyrdom of the Coptic martyr Isaac of Tiphre" (in the Delta), from a MS. of the tenth (?) century.—*Dr. Placzek*, chief Rabbi of Brünn, Moravia, presents a paper on "The Weasel and the Cat in ancient times." It sets forth the Nubian ancestry of the Egyptian cat, its uses, and the equivalence of names in Semitic languages. The earliest effigies appear on the monuments of Beni Hassan (2500 B. C.).—MAY 5.—*M. E. Revillout*. Notes on some Demotic Documents in the British Museum. The collection includes some *ostraka* of great interest of the Ptolemaic period.

**BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.** 1884, Nov. 19.—*H. Rolfe* and *C. H. Compton*. The Roman bridge over the Trent.—*C. Roach Smith*.

An *Oppidum* of ancient British date on Hayling Island, remarkable for its well-preserved fortifications.—1885, JAN. 7.—*J. H. Whieldon*. Details of a Roman bridge at Collingham.—*L. Brock*. Baluster-shafts from Roman buildings in churches of later date.—FEB. 3.—*General discussion of "Deodans"*.—FEB. 3.—*Description of discoveries of various remains of Roman date in England, including ornamented pavements of tesserae*.—FEB. 18.—*L. Brock*. Discovery of a portion of the old London wall.—*T. Morgan*. The Roman baths of Bath. A detailed account of this vast structure as far as uncovered.—*G. A. Browne*. A remarkable cross in Leeds church figured with subjects of ancient Scandinavian mythology, unique in England. It is thought to have marked the grave of King Olaf Godfreyson.—MAR. 4.—*Prebendary Scarth*. A curiously carved stone pedestal from a Roman hypocaust at Chester. One of the ornaments resembles the mediæval fleur-de-lis.—MAR. 18.—*J. Edking*. "On Ancient Navigation in the Indian Ocean," with special reference to the early relations of China with Arabia and the kings of Babylon.—*J. T. Irvine*. Prehistoric remains in Lincolnshire.—APR. 1.—*Mr. Sheraton* announces the discovery of the foundations of a small Norman chapel near Ludlow.—*A. Fryer*. "On Ancient Glass," with elaborate analyses.—APR. 15.—*W. H. Rylands*. Three thirteenth-century crucifixes.—*Mr. Hodjetts* comments on an ancient triptych of Russian workmanship from the Crimea.—MAY 20.—*T. Blashill*.—On the remarkable abbey church of Dove, Herefordshire. Instead of the usual square chapter-house and chancel of Cistercian monasteries, there are a twelve-sided chapter-house and a group of chapels.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. 1884, Nov. 6.—*Prebendary Scarth*. Discoveries on the site of the Roman baths at Bath. A Roman provincial watering-place near Poitiers.—*W. F. Petrie*. Roman antiquities discovered at San, for the Egyptian Exploration Fund.—*E. Peacock*. Notes on swan marks.—DEC. 4.—*J. Hirsh* describes the progress of the work of clearing the débris from the Akropolis, together with many incidental discoveries.—1885, FEB. 5.—*Admiral Tremlett*. "Pierres à Bassins." The common rock basins of Brittany are not Druidical rock-altars with basins for the blood, but merely show where querns have been extracted.—MAR. 5.—*Precentor Venables*. A fine pilaster of Roman date sculptured on three sides, recently found at Lincoln.—*I. I. Carey*. Some curious antiques in Guernsey.—*W. T. Watkin*. Twelfth supplement to Hübner's Roman inscriptions of Britain.—*J. L. Stahlschmidt*. "Church Bells," especially the progress in the style of lettering before the date of the Reformation.—MAY 7.—*C. D. Fortnum*. "On some early Christian gems."—MAY 21.—*W. T. Watkin*. A notice of the first Roman inscription of the cohort of the Nervii found in Britain.—*Park*

*Harrison.* Description of a necklace found in 1868 in a mummy-pit at Arica, Peru. The identity of the pattern of the chevron beads with certain examples found in Egypt, Italy, the Pellew islands (?) and elsewhere, leads to an interesting discussion of theories which would account for the transfer of Egyptian art and eastern civilization.—*G. F. Browne.* "On so-called 'Scandinavian' or 'Danish' sculptured stones."

**NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.** 1884, Nov. 20.—*C. F. Keary.* "On the Morphology of Coin-Types." Their function in maintaining current values.—DEC. 18.—*T. W. Greene.* Antique Gems and Coins as sources of designs on Renaissance medals.—*W. Wroth.* The Santorin Find of 1821 and its Æginetan or Ægean origin.—1885, JAN. 15.—*H. A. Grueber.* "English Medals." Their history, principal artists, and styles of work.—FEB. 19.—*Wm. Greenwell.* "On some rare or inedited Greek coins,"—a silver octodrachm of Ichnae, Macedon; a tetradrachm of Camarina in Sicily; a gold stater of Thapsacos with the figure of Nike sacrificing a ram; and others.—MAR. 20.—*T. W. Greene.* "On the medals of the Hanna family by Leone Leoni."—APR. 16.—*C. R. Smith.* On a hoard of 800 uncirculated Roman coins,—chiefly of Constantius II, Constantius Gallus, and Magnentius,—found in Cobham Park in 1883. It is thought that they must have formed a part of the vast stores sent from Gaul by Magnentius, shortly before 353 A. D.—*C. F. Keary.* An account of the Beaumont hoard of coins (over two thousand) chiefly of the first three Edwards.—*Professor Gardner.* "On the Coins of the island of Zacynthus."  
—*London Academy and Athenæum.*

## FRANCE.

**ACADÉMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES-LETTRES.** 1884, Nov. 14.—*Annual public meeting.*—Nov. 21.—*E. Le Blant.* Introduction to his work "The Christian Sarcophagi of Gaul."—*A. Desjardins.* Inscription from M. E. Babelon mentioning for the first time a municipium Aurelium Augustum Segemes, and a Roman knight Procurator regionis Hadrumetinae.—DEC. 12.—*H. Weil.* A Papyrus fragment of the Life of Æsop, in round uncials of the sixth (?) century, containing some new details.—DEC. 19.—*J. Ravaisson.* An extended notice of a bronze statuette representing Herakles seated, as described in detail by Martial and Statius, which was presented by the sculptor, Lysippos, to Alexander the Great for a table piece, after the fashion of an image of a tutelary divinity. After identifying and bringing to light from the treasures of the Louvre two accurate reproductions, M. Ravaisson is enabled to add materially to our knowledge of the style and execution of this sculptor.—DEC. 26.—*H. Weil.* An account from M. B. Miller of 14 Greek inscriptions obtained

in Egypt by M. G. Maspero. One of them is a decree of the Corporations of Artists of Dionysos at Ptolemais, given in honor of Lysimachos, son of Ptolemy. It recounts a membership of poets, actors, musicians, costumers, proxenoi, and non-professional friends, and shows the relation between the worship of the Ptolomies and that of Dionysos as an ancestor of the Lagidae. The date assigned is not far from 247 B. C., when Evergetes succeeded Ptolemy Philadelphos. Another is a metrical epitaph restored by M. Weil.—1885, JAN. 2.—*Announcement of the death of Frédéric Baudry*.—JAN. 16.—*R. De Lasteyrie*. A highly ornamented double reliquary-cross, thought to be the work of Limousin goldsmiths, and, like a very few others, a Western imitation of the double crosses commonly used only in the East to enclose fragments of the true cross. One of the gems, which were evidently cut in the East, appears to be as old as the sixth century.—*G. Perrot*. News from M. Maspero in Egypt of the excavation of the temple of Luxor.—*D. Charnay*. "Toltec Civilization." Pt. I. (Mexico).—JAN. 23.—*G. Paris*. News from M. Maspero. Greek inscriptions, and a Coptic palimpsest not yet deciphered.—JAN. 30.—*Clermont-Ganneau* presents the mould of a stele found near Jerusalem bearing in Greek the law forbidding the entrance of pagans to the enclosure of the temple of Herod the Great.—FEB. 6.—*E. Desjardins*. Description of a Roman group of a female divinity and children found near Naix (Nasium).—*C. Barbier de Meynard*. Copies of Phœnician inscriptions with Hebrew transcriptions and a translation, from M. Spiro at Tunis.—*P. Charles Robert*. Interpretation of a Gallic inscription on an octagonal gold ring.—*D'Arbois de Jubainville*. Remarks on the above-mentioned inscription.—FEB. 13.—*E. Le Blant*. Letter from Rome. A Latin inscription of the thirteenth century has been found on one of the bells of Santa Maria Maggiore; at the catacomb of Domitilla numerous *graffiti* made by ancient pilgrims; and at Palestrina a well-preserved sun-dial of great antiquity, which may be the one mentioned by Varro (De L. L. vi. 4), at Praeneste (Palestrina).—*J. Ravaisson*. Herakles ἐπιτραπέζιος of Lysippos (contin.).—*D. Charnay*. "Toltec Civilization." 2d Part. The history of the empire begins with the seventh or eighth century, and lasts about four hundred years. The monuments prove that the people were remarkable for industry, skill, and high attainments in philosophy, science, and the arts.—FEB. 20.—*E. Le Blant*. Discovery at Rome of a nude statue of a man, in bronze, 2.30m. high.—*J. Ravaisson*. Herakles, etc. (contin.).—*J. Hauréau*. The Life and certain Works of Alain de Lille.—MAR. 6.—*J. Ravaisson*. Herakles, etc. (contin.).—MAR. 13.—*J. Ravaisson*, Herakles, etc. (end).—A Greek vase of the Campana collection ornamented with two paintings which represent, *not* the Wrath of Achilles and the Death of Memnon,

but Achilles at Skyros, and the Translation of Achilles; and illustrate the reward of virtue.—MAR. 20.—*J. Havet*. The formula *rex Francorum vir inluster* in the diplomas of Merovingian kings is an error of the editors for *xx viris inlustribus*. *Vir inluster* as title of royalty was not used until the time of Pepin and his successors.—*P. Berger*. Note from M. de Vogüe on a recently discovered Nabathæan (Arabian) stele of 99 A. D. exhibiting sculptured busts and inscriptions of which a corrected version is given.—*Paul Meyer*. Certain neglected French writings of the Middle Ages. One of these, a rather popular work, is an anonymous History of Antiquity, shown to have been written before the year 1230.—MAR. 27.—*Paul Meyer*. Continuation of the above.—*A. Héron de Villefosse*. One of Borghesi's readings confirmed by a new inscription.—*J. Delaunay*. Note by J. Deloche on a Roman pound-weight in the form of a copper disc, in the Royal Museum at Brussels. It weighs 327.10 gr., and appears to belong to the tenth century.—*P.-Charles Robert*. Vandalism at Seriana in Africa.—APR. 1.—*E. Le Blant*. News from Rome. Sarcophagi from the Horti Sallustiani. Two small terra-cotta figures without head, arms, or legs, and having an opening in front which reveals the heart and lungs. An inscription found near the Basilica of St. Agnes: *Σπένθηρος Τριανός επιτάφιος δν κατέθηκεν αὐτῷ ὁ θρεψάμενος καὶ τὸ ἐπίγραμμα ἐγράφε.*—*F. Castan*. The Capitol of Carthage; sanctuaries dedicated to Jupiter, Juno and Minerva, on the site of the modern French chapel upon the Akropolis (Byrsa) near the temple of Aesculapius.—*J. Havet*. MSS. of Nonius Marcellus.—APR. 10.—*E. Le Blant*. News from Rome. Very ancient sepulchres near the Agger of Servius Tullius containing holomorphic corpses.—*J. Duruy*. Preservation of certain ruins in Paris.—*A. Pavet de Courteille*. Notice by E. Egger of an honorary decree of the Olbiopolitæ found on the island of (anc.) Leuce opposite the Danube delta.—*Paul Meyer*. A history of Julius Cæsar (neglected French writings of the thirteenth century).—APR. 18.—*A. Bergaigne*. New inscriptions from Cambodia which establish many points in regard to the local language, religion, architecture, and dynasties.—*J. Delaunay*. A paper from Félix Robiou on a double date (Egypto-Macedonian) on a stele recently acquired by the Museum at Boolak.—*C. Casati*. Etruscan coinage: classification by towns: a coin of Peiresa = Perusia (formerly read Peithesa).—APR. 24.—*E. Le Blant*. News from Rome; *via del Statuto*; *Sta. Priscilla*: Pompeii.—*E. Sénart*. The inscriptions of king Açoka Piyadasi of India (270 B. C.). Numerous conclusions are drawn concerning royal genealogies, government and religion.—*P.-Ch. Robert*. Remarks on his paper in the *Rev. Numismatique*, "Les Phases du mythe de

Cybèle et d'Atys rappelées par les médaillons contorniates."—*C. Casati*. Etruscan coinage: legends on gold and silver pieces: the coins of Populonia are smooth on the reverse.—*S. Reinach*. Discoveries made by himself and E. Babelon at Bou-Ghrara and Ziân.—MAY 1.—*E. Le Blant*. Roman Sarcophagi.—*A. Bergaigne*. Letter from M. Aymonier at Bing-Tuam (anc. Champa) where he has collected inscriptions in Sanskrit and Champanese.—*E. Sénart*. The inscriptions of Piyadasi (contin.).—MAY 8.—*P. Delattre*. An ancient terra-cotta organ (complete) from Carthage.—*A. Desjardins*. An inscription from the Roman wall at Bourges: NVM -AVG | ET MARTI | MOGETIO | GRACCHVS | ATEGNTIS . FIL | V . S . L . M, in which *Mogetius* is doubtless a local surname of Mars: H. d'Arbois de Jubainville refers the surname *Mogetius* to a Gallic word meaning great.—*A. Bertrand*. An account from Sig. Gozzadini on archæological discoveries and funeral steles found near Bologna. Over 2,000 tombs, mostly Etruscan, as old as the fifth to the third centuries B. C. have been brought to light. A remarkable feature of this necropolis is the large number of steles with bas-reliefs, of varying merit, of foot or cavalry soldiers in combat, chariots drawn by winged horses, Mercury Psychopompus, etc.—*S. Reinach*. End of report on researches in the *fora* of Gighthis and Ziza (modern Ziân in Tunisia): Search for the missing marbles found at Ziza in 1846 by E. Pellissier; unusual number of remains of the Early Empire; heads of Augustus (at Gighthis), of Claudius and Lucilia (at Ziza), other statues, many inscriptions, and a golden amulet inscribed with unknown characters. It appears that the forum of Ziza was built by Q. Marcus Barea, who was consul 18 A. D. and proconsul of Africa 42 A. D., and by M. Pompeius Silvanus, consul 45 A. D., proconsul 57 A. D.

SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE DES ANTIQUAIRES DE FRANCE. 1884, Nov. 12.—*De Laigue*. Photographs of enamelled vases from Livorno.—*L. Courajod*. Two MSS. in the library of Venice.—*A. Bertrand*. Austrian antiques in the Museum of Laibach.—*E. Flouest*. Remarks on the above.—Nov. 19.—*R. Mowat*. An inscription at Sainte-Énimie: *In hac aula requiescet corpus beatæ Enimie*.—*A. Longuon*. Remarks on the use of *aula* in the thirteenth century.—*L. Courajod*. Bust of the wife of Nicolas Braque at the École des Beaux-Arts.—Nov. 26.—*A. Bertrand*. A fragment of pottery, perhaps a Gallic gauffering iron; theories on the tertiary man.—*H.-A. Mazard*. The temperature and processes for glazing and coloring in the so-called Samian (or Roman) potteries, which he designates as Pseudo-Samian.—DEC. 3.—*H. Gaidoz*. Gallo-Roman sepulchral inscriptions of Titia Dorcas, Titia Sigenis, Catinia Moschis from Aix-les-Bains in Savoy. They will be published in the *Rev. Arch.*—*L. Courajod*. A bronze statuette of the Italian Renaissance (Coll. Pulszki,



Pesth), representing David victorious over Goliath, is affirmed to be a copy of the lost David in bronze by Michelangelo.—*M. Werly*. Ring-inscriptions from Barrois.—DEC. 10.—*A. Ramé*. Critical examination of a work entitled *Hypogé Martyrum de Poitiers*, opposing the notion that this rude structure is a sanctuary of the sixth century in honor of certain martyrs otherwise unknown, and asserting that it is the tomb of an abbot Mollebaude, and, as appears from a comparison of the *Memoria Venerandi* at Clermont and the Sacramentary of Gellone, that it is one of the few existing monuments of the eighth century.—DEC. 17.—*R. Mowat*. *Aula* in the inscription of Sainte-Énimie.—Bricks of the Vendôme Museum are not antiques as pretended.—*A. Bertrand*. A Gallic burial vault discovered at l'Épine (Marne).—*H. Gaidoz*. Fragment of a lamp in red clay representing the Sun within a wheel.—A new representation of the *Dieu Gaulois*.—*E. Flouest*. Designs of a horse-sandal and other objects in iron. Comments by *R. Mowat* and *P. Nicard* on the temporary use of the horse-sandal for disabled horses.—*A Héron de Villefosse* for *M. Berthelé*. The church of Gourgé, a specimen of a very rare type of edifice. The choir dates from the last decade of the ninth century.—An inscription from the Rhône to the founder of Trèves and president of the "Corporation of Transalpine and Cisalpine Merchants" here first mentioned.—Letter from *M. Rochetin* on a Celtic inscription in Greek letters from the river Groseau.—*E. Müntz*. Photograph of an unedited plan of Rome of a date earlier than 1415, and valuable for the history of the city.—DEC. 24.—*L. Palustre*. Sepulchral monument of the family of Alesso found at the Chateau d'Ussé.—Ancient Jewelry among the treasures of the cathedral of Trèves.—*L. Courajod*. "Germain Pilon and the monuments of the chapel of Birague at Sainte-Catherine-du-Val-des-Écoliers." Certain fine marbles recently acquired by the Louvre are from the tomb of the wife of the Chancellor.—*A. Héron de Villefosse*. Announcement of promising and important explorations begun at Antigny (Vienne) in an ancient Merovingian cemetery yielding many sepulchral inscriptions. A Roman inscription contains Gallic names of interest.—Objects found at Orléansville (Algeria).—*E. Flouest*. Further details on the S-formed ideogram.—1885, JAN. 14.—*L. Palustre*. MSS. of the sixteenth century from Mirepoix.—An ancient ornamented calendar.—The inscription on a glass of the sixteenth century in the Museum of Poitiers.—*R. de Lasteyrie*. Excavations in the church of Saint-Ouen.—*A. Ramé*. Photograph of an inscription on lead from the tomb of Guillaume de Ros at Fécamp.—*C. Port*. Bronze tripodal vase with iron handle.—*M. Werly*. Design of a bronze-mounted terra-cotta moulding-tool used about the frieze of the large red Pseudo-Samian vases.—JAN. 21.—*R. Mowat*. Additional remarks on certain groups of statuary in which a Roman horseman tram-

ples an enemy under his horse's feet, and comparison with a mosaic of Riez having the same subject.—*Abbé Thédénat*. The milestones of Constantine which make mention of Maximianus Hercules. *M. Aurelii Valerii Maximiani nepoti* should be restored to conform to a more complete text obtained from other stones. The order was given by Constantine not later than the year 310.—JAN. 28.—*A. de Barthélemy*. Copy of an inscription regarding the abbey of Mardin.—*A. Héron de Villefosse*. Ivory antiques, gold rings, and other objects from the Davillier collections in the Louvre.—Copy of a Roman inscription regarding a Viennese woman, found at Lyon.—For the *Rev. P. de la Croix*. Details of a Merovingian cemetery at Antigny.—*E. Guillaume*. Recent excavations effected at Valenciennes.—*R. Mowat*. Photograph of a Roman stele found at South Shields, England. The epitaph is surmounted by a fine bas-relief of the funeral feast.—*G. Schlumberger* and *A. Héron de Villefosse*. Bronze heads with perforated head-dress.—FEB. 4.—*E. Müntz*. The legend of Charlemagne in the art of the Middle Ages, with illustrations from unedited monuments in France, Italy, Germany, Holland, and Spain.—*J. de Laurière*. Etruscan vase inscription.—FEB. 11.—*Ripert-Monclar*. A collection of bas-reliefs discovered at Entremont showing detruncated heads.—*R. Mowat*. Other examples at the Cluny and Carvealet Museums.—*Count de Marsy*. Silver knitting-needle case of the sixteenth century, with German legend in Gothic letters.—*A. Héron de Villefosse*. Names of Caligula in an inscription from Bourges, illustrated from Dion Cassius IX, 3.—*R. Mowat* for *M. Gadart*. The ancient abbey of Saint-Rémy.—FEB. 18.—*O. Rayet*. Plaster mould of an engraved stone having the bust of Athena Parthenos and the signature Aspasios.—*R. de Lasteyrie*. Photographs of jewelry from Burgundian sepulchres at Auxerre.—*Abbé Thédénat*. Fragment of a large bronze vase.—*R. Mowat*. Copy of a fragment of Pseudo-Samian pottery and of a large counter.—*A. Héron de Villefosse*. Copy of an inscription from Makteur (Tunis) containing the name of a fifth bishop, Germanus.—*J. Roman*. Inscription from an old French church, containing the words *MISSAQUE SEPULTA*.—*L. Duchesne*. Willibald's Life of Boniface is shown to have been written earlier than 769.—FEB. 25.—*E. Müntz* and *J. de Laurière*. Copies of designs of ancient monuments made by San Gallo in the fifteenth century, showing sketches of the arch and theatre of Orange, and of a Roman monument at Aix in Provence.—*E. Bernard*. Epitaph of Sinibaldi de Lavan.—*Abbé Thédénat*. Numerous discoveries at Pioul (Var).—*Charles Read*. A fine enamelled bronze medallion of Louis XII.—MAR. 4.—*L. Palustre*. Inscription from a twelfth-century capital in the church of Châtillon-sur-Indre, naming an unknown sculptor: *Petrus Janitor capitellum istud fecit primum*.—*Abbé Thédénat*. Inscription on a

bronze plaque set up in honor of P. Septimius Geta, 198 A. D.—MAR. 11.—*Abbé Thédénat*. New inscriptions.—*L. Courajod*. A pipe-clay figure of Sainte-Barbe given to the Louvre.—*E. Guillaume*. A medal representing Helena, mother of Constantine.—*A. Héron de Villefosse*. Inscription from Aulnay regarding a soldier of the fourteenth legion.—MAR. 18.—*H. d'Arbois de Jubainville*. The Gallic name *Lituccus* has a theme *Litu* "fêlé:" this he compares with *lugu* in *Lugudunum*, which appears to be the Gallic name of Mercury; the plural *Lugoves* would be a partial form of this.—*H. Gaidoz* rejects these conclusions.—*A. Engel*. Notice of bronze fibulae, collars, and daggers, from the grottos of Saint-Antoine (Corsica).—*R. Mowat*. Precedents in the reign of Diocletian for the English camel-corps of the Soudan.—MAR. 25.—*E. Saglio*. Literary and architectural monuments bearing upon the use of camels in warfare.—*H. Gaidoz*. General Carbuccia on Bonaparte's regiment of dromedaries in Egypt.—*De Laigue*. Two bronze figures found in 1706 at Cerecara, province of Milan.—*A. de Barthélemy*. A small ivory coffer of Persian workmanship of the thirteenth or fourteenth century.—*Count de Marsy*. A drawing of San Gallo.—*Abbé Thédénat*. Terra-cotta antiques: sconces and a lamella.—*Baron de Guymüller*. Designs of Antonio and Francesco da San Gallo.—*De Boislisle*. Bronze statuettes of Henry IV. and Maria de' Medici, as Jupiter Tonans and Juno. Similar statues were ordered by Richelieu for the portal of Limours.—*L. Courajod*. Remarks on the use of the above-mentioned statuettes.—APR. 1 and 8.—*L. Palustre*. Romanesque bas-reliefs from the apse of the church of Saint Paul-lès-Dax.—*G. Julliot*. Acquisition of pontifical ornaments at the Cathedral of Sens.—*J. Roman*. A letter of Crozat on Richelieu's collection of antiquities.—*Pilloy*. Objects from Frankish tombs at Homblières.—*Buhot de Kersers*. Bronze enamelled plaque with Gothic inscription of fourteenth century.—*M. de Guymüller*. The volume of designs of Giuliano da San Gallo in the Barberini library, executed between 1465 and 1514.—*E. Müntz* gives the date of one of Giuliano's journeys to France, April, 1496.—APR. 15.—*J. Gréau* contests the enamelling of the bronze plaque shown by M. de Kersers.—*De Boislisle*. Effect of the melting of plate in 1690 on the manufacture of *faïence*. Remarks by *P. Nicard*.—*G. Bapst*. The use of silver-plate in place of specie in the Middle Ages.—*Abbé Beurlier*. An inscription lately published by Clermont Ganneau regarding a *comes primi ordinis* of Arabia shows that a passage from the *Notitia Dignitatum* refers to Arabia instead of to Isauria.—*L. Courajod*. The bust of Giovanni da Bologna in the Louvre is the work of Pietro Tacca.—APR. 22 and 29.—*E. Saglio*. Faïence equestrian statuette of Louis XIII.—*L. Courajod*. Identification of the above.—*J. de Witte*. Draped bronze figure of Venus Genetrix from Asia Minor, after the Aphrodite of Kos by Praxiteles.—

*E. Molinier.* Fragments of Italian pottery (*Castellana*).—The *faïences* of the Cathedral of Lucca.—*Abbé Thédénat.* A votive inscription to Pipius, a new deity, from the *Alpes Maritimes*.—*G. Bapst.* A crown jewel.—*H. Gaidoz.* Small wheels of Celtic origin, probably amulets.—*A. Ramé* and *R. de Lasteyrie.* The inscription from the crypt of the church of St. Savinien at Sens.—*Ripert-Monclar.* A fragment of brick stamped with a large D.—*J. Gréau.* Bronze wheel, and bronze and lead roundels, some with spokes like a wheel, others having the form of a simple ring and finely grooved on the edge. Remarks by *E. Flouest*.—*R. Mowat.* Plaster mould of a bronze steelyard with leaden weight, said to represent a bust of Mithras, characterized by Asiatic head-dress.

—*Revue Critique.*

### GERMANY.

ARCHÄOLOGISCHE GESELLSCHAFT ZU BERLIN. 1884, Nov. 4.—*Ch. Robert.* Journey to St. Petersburg: sarcophagi found there. Antiquities from Kertsch. A full description of two interesting parchment miniatures originally belonging to Bishop Porphyrios, and now in the Imperial Library. The subjects represented are David, Bethlehem, the Exodus, the Crossing of the Red Sea, and other Biblical subjects.—*O. Puchstein.* The vessel in the hand of the so-called *Schlangentopfwerferin* of the Gigantomachia on the altar of Pergamon. The upper part of the vessel appears to have been broken and to have been finished originally like a *hydria*, instead of a mortar as Herr Trendelenburg had described it. The fact should not therefore be overlooked in interpreting the subject in question, that there are several reliefs and coins which represent vases bearing the symbol of a serpent. *Herr Trendelenburg* replies that the present form of the vessel seems to be the original one; that its unusual thickness is quite essential to its use as mortar and missile weapon; and that the serpent is represented as taking an active offensive part in the contest. In the other examples the serpent is adapted merely to purposes of ornamentation.—*R. Engelmann.* Two bronzes in the British Museum. An attempt to identify the first is rejected. The idea that the second represents Okeanos and personifications of the three divisions of the earth, or even Okeanos and Nereids, is reduced to the simple view that the whole group is one of local sea-divinities.—*E. Curtius* reports a restoration of the eastern pediment at Olympia and its bearing on disputed points, and discusses the arrangement of figures and the question of symmetry.—*Herr Grüttner* confirms this arrangement, and compares the horses figured on the Parthenon.—DEC. 2.—*E. Curtius.* Review of the progress of Archæology during the year 1884.—*Furtwängler.* A life-size bronze statue of a youth in the Koenigliches Museum, found at

Salamis. It is pronounced to be a unique example from Greece of the best period of casting, and to have come from the Argive school at the beginning of the fourth century B. C. The type is that of the victor in the games, here perhaps, as might be inferred from the long locks, transferred to Apollon.—*Th. Mommsen*. The change of meaning of the Latin *limes* from *cross-balk* to *boundary-wall*, and the present state of the investigation of German-Rhetian boundary-wall.—*E. Curtius*. The height and relative position of the Attic *Kerameikos* and its surroundings, as indicated by recent researches on the Areopagos, and by a comparison with the market-place of Assos: with remarks on the difference between Greek market-places of earlier and later times.—1885, JAN. 6.—*A. Conze*. On the origin and mutual relations of the bronze figure of the "Betende Knabe" in the Berlin Museum, and the modern cast from an original without arms, in the Marciana at Venice.—*Ch. Robert*. In Löschoke's *Vermutungen zur griechischen Kunstgeschichte und zur Topographie Athens* the acute, interesting, and tempting identification of figures in the right half of the western pediment of the Parthenon, as Herakles—instead of Aphrodite—and Demeter with her two sons, seems to lack sufficient confirmation.—*The Kore-sarcophagus of Aachen from the grave of Charlemagne*, and the sixteenth century design of it in the Coburg collection. *Herr Trendelenburg* remarks that the omission of this design in Marx's Catalogue may imply that it was a late addition to the collection.—*Ch. Robert*. Remarks on the above-mentioned sarcophagus, identifying the *Janitor Orci*, and personifications of Spring, Summer, and Autumn.—The sarcophagus of St. Agatha in Catania has been freed by E. Eichler from marked errors of interpretation, and shown to represent the Caledonian Boar-Hunt.—The Greek sarcophagus of which an attempt at restoration had been made at Venice in the last century, is of a type similar to that of an Apulian vase in the Berlin Museum, and of a sepulchral painting at Gjölbaschi.—"On the composition of the Madrid 'Achilles' sarcophagus" (*Archäol. Zeitung*, 1869, Taf. 13).—*Ad. Trendelenburg*. The analogy between certain *Genesis* paintings of the early Middle Ages, and the *tabula iliaca* and ancient wall-paintings.—The origin of the Petersburg miniatures discussed in the meeting of November 4. Remarks by *Ch. Robert*.—*R. Schöne*. The origin, conduct, and results of the Austrian expeditions to Lykia and Karia.—FEB. 3.—*E. Hübner* refers to the important discussion, in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, of the monuments found at Borcovicium, a station on the wall of Hadrian in the north of England; to the high degree of culture in Britain in the third century, as shown by the Roman sepulchral monuments at South Shields (cf. London Soc. of Antiq., Feb. 5); and to the value of the *Boletin* of the Academy of History at Madrid, in which he

calls attention to the discovery of a milliarium of Nero, and a Roman station, Interamnium, in Asturia.—*R. Bonn.* The condition of the researches at Pergamon; and the completed restoration of the south wing of the Propylaia, showing a similar roof-construction for both wings.—*A. Conze.* Continuation of his communication of Jan. 6.—MAR. 3.—*E. Hübner* calls attention to a treatise on the inscription to Mars Thingsus from the north of England.—*A. Conze* describes the preparation of the *Corpus der attischen Grabreliefs* of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Vienna.—*H. Diels.* The new inscription from Gortyna (Mittheil. d. Deutschen Instit., iv.).—*Th. Mommsen* calls attention to excavations made by the Egypt Exploration Fund near Ismailia, which fix the sites of Heroöpolis, Pithom, Arsinoë, and Klysma.—*Ch. Robert.* The subjects represented on two somewhat bowl-shaped drinking-cups, ornamented with reliefs in the so-called Megarian style, published by K. Kumanudis in the *Ἐφημερίς ἀρχαιολογική*. One represents the Rape of Helena by Theseus: the other an episode (two scenes) of the *Ἰλίου Πέρος* in which Herr Robert finds Neoptolemos and Priam at the altar of Zeus Herkeios, and Neoptolemos slaying Agenor, in the presence of Hecuba: parts of names are still legible.

KGL. PREUSS. AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU BERLIN. 1884, NOV. 27.—*R. Bonn.* The temple of Dionysos at Pergamon.—DEC. 18.—*A. Conze.* The library of Pergamon with suggestions regarding the date of the structure. The appearance of the north wall of the great hall of Pergamon, and certain inscriptions, show that at the eastern end there was a repository for works of art, which was used, probably, as the royal library. The location is like that of the libraries in the Alexandrine Serapeum, the Palatine temple of Apollo, and those of Lucullus, Asinius Pollio, and others.—1885, JAN. 15.—*Dr. Menadier.* The discoveries of Roman coins in the villages of Venne and Engter.—*Th. Mommsen.* The scene of the defeat of Varus. The formulated data designate the region between the Ems, Weser and Lippe rivers, and the results of the researches of Dr. Menadier (referred to above) are made to serve as a new means of identification. In contrast with the general sporadic occurrence of coins in this region, the unusual number of pieces belonging to the Augustan period and the last years of the republic, which have been found near Barenau, north-east of Osnabrueck, is thought to mark the spot in question. The accounts of ancient writers accord completely.—MAR. 5.—*Th. Mommsen.* Arsinoë and Klysma.

DESSAUER PHILOLOGEN-VERSAMMLUNG. ARCHÆOLOGISCHE SEKTION. 1884, OCT. 2.—*Hn. v. Brunn.* A small marble group of the Wörlitz collection. The subject, Auge surprised by Herakles, as in a Pompeian wall-painting; the material, the form of the base, and the surface treatment,

all indicate that the work had its origin in Pergamon.—*L. v. Urlichs*. “The existence of a colossal statue of Athena by Pheidias before the temple of Fortune on the Palatine.” Martial refers to a female colossus on the Palatine, and on a medallion of Nero, the Athena who presides at the distribution of corn is a figure of unusual proportions and suggests the methods of Pheidias.—Oct. 3.—*Dr. Lange*. “The civil buildings of Olympia.” It accords with the account of Pausanias, and with the fact that the Greek structure in the south-east did not exist in Roman times, to follow Hirschfeld in taking the large building in the south-west for the Leonideion, with the *Ἑλλανοδιχείον* probably concealed beneath it. Near by were the Hippodameion and the Procession Gate. What has been held to be the Bouleuterion, now referred to the site of the Byzantine church, would appear to be the workshop of Pheidias.—Oct. 4.—*Dr. Thraemer*. “The temple of Athena Polias at Pergamon.” Rejecting the idea that the cross-wall which bisects the cella can indicate the presence of a large opisthodomus, the testimony of inscriptions, which make separate mention not only of statues but of sanctuaries of Zeus and Athena, leads to the conception of a double temple with party-wall and opposite orientation. In this way one would establish a relation between the altar of Zeus on the lower terrace and the overlooking sanctuary.—*Herr Conze*, doubting the double construction, refers the altar of Zeus to an early cult, and thinks the second hall of the temple could be accounted for in other ways.—*Gaedeckens*. “Der Kleinkünstler Moderno.”

—*Woch. f. Klassische Philologie*.

FARLEY B. GODDARD.

#### ITALY.

ISTITUTO DI CORRISPONDENZA ARCHEOLOGICA. ROME, 1884, DEC. 12.—Meeting to celebrate the centennial of Winckelmann.—*O. Richter*. The fortifications of Ardea (see *Annali*, 1884, p. 90 ff.).—*W. Helbig*. The origin of the Etruscans (Ibid. p. 108 ff.).—DEC. 19.—*Manzi*. The passages of classical authors which seem to speak of drainage.—*Eroli*. The representations of roads on ancient monuments, especially on the arch of Constantine and the Capitoline cippus of Albanus Priscianus, as well as on coins and gems.—*Koerte* brought forward an antique tazza with rude figures, from the necropolis of Orvieto. On the inside is the figure of a naked youth crowned and adorned with five fillets, the prizes at games: on the outside is, on one side, a banquet with four figures, and on the other a single combat of hoplites which is probably being stopped by a herald advancing in the centre, the scene being completed by an archer on the right and an imploring female on the left. Herr Koerte was not able to explain this unusual scene.—1885, JAN. 2.—*De Feis*.

A gnostic cornelian gem of the Florentine college *alle Quercie*.—*Marucchi*. The Praenestine sun-dial (see p. 215).—*Helbig* continues his communication on the origin of the Etruscans (see *Annali*, 1884, pp. 142-149).—*JAN.* 9.—*De Feis*. The work of Maj. Vittorio Poggi, entitled *la gemma di Eutiche*, Genova, 1884.—*Manzi*. Further researches concerning the system of drainage employed by the ancient Italian peoples.—*Koerte* presented an Etruscan scarabæus of cornelian bought at Orvieto; it had been mended in ancient times, is of the finest workmanship, and bears an interesting and rare subject, a winged Minerva in a long garment, wearing the aegis and holding in her left hand a lance, and in her right a human arm. A mirror of the Museum of Perugia explains this, showing Minerva tearing off the arm of a warrior and using it as a weapon against him: it is a scene of the gigantomachia. It is not, however, derived from Greek mythology, but is the invention of an Etruscan artist. It belongs to the best period of Etruscan art, the fifth century B. C.—*Helbig*. Further remarks on the origin of the Etruscans; inventions of the Phokaians (see *Annali*, pp. 149-154).—*Henzen*. Inscriptions of the Licinii discovered on the Via Salaria in the *Vigna Bonaparte* (see *Bull.* 1885, Jan., pp. 9-13, and pp. 237-239 of the *Journal*).—*JAN.* 16.—*Van Branteghem*. Three Attic vases with red figures overlaid with gilding, belonging to himself.—*Stevenson*. On some cippi belonging to the family of the Licinii found in the Bonaparte villa (see *Bull.* 1885, Feb. p. 22).—*Barnabei*. Some discoveries of antiquities in northern Italy, including the Roman walls of Turin (*Journal*, p. 241), the tombs at Castelletto Ticino (*ibid.* p. 234), and the necropolis at San Polo near Bologna (*ibid.* p. 234).—*JAN.* 23.—*De Feis*. On an Oscan cylinder in terra-cotta, found at Rossano in Vaglio of the Basilicata (*Not. degli Scavi*, 1881, p. 123), belonging to the third century B. C. The seal on one end bears the arms of Hercules, that on the other has an Ionic capital.—*Huelsen*. On the situation of the so-called *Schola Xantha*.—*Barnabei*. The discovery of remains of the Roman wall of Albium Intemelium at Ventimiglia; an inscription from Marano di Valpolicella; one from Santa Maria a Vico, being a decree of the college of worshippers of Hercules.—*JAN.* 30.—*Koerte*. The sanctuary discovered in the necropolis of Orvieto during the excavations directed by the engineer Mancini.—*Orsi*. Discovery of pre-Roman antiquities in Istria (*Bull.* 1885, Feb., p. 30, and *Journal*, pp. 248-249).—*Barnabei*. Scarabæus in cornelian having a winged Victory, which is of special interest as coming from the territory of Tarentum and as showing an art peculiar to the Greek cities of southern Italy.—*FEB.* 6.—*G. B. de Rossi* presented an Algerian inscription communicated to him by M. Poinssot: *Salvis Eustochis*, etc. (see *Journal*, p. 223). The *Eugrafi* here mentioned were apparently a family *collegium* of dependents of the Eustochii and



belonged to their African domains.—*Koerte*. Drawings of the objects found in the sanctuary of the necropolis of Orvieto.—*Helbig*. A cut stone (chalcedony) bought from a Rhodian antiquarian, and said to come from Syria, which has the portrait of a beautiful woman with a head-dress resembling that of the first Berenice: the head, bound by a fillet, is surmounted by a solar disk with the horns of Isis: it seems to be of the period of the *diadochi*: the engraver's name is  $\Lambda\Upsilon\text{ΚΟΜΗΔΗΣ}$ .—*Henzen*. Fragment of the acts of the *fratelli Arvali* (see *Bull. d. Comm. Arch.* p. 257 of *Journal*).—FEB. 13.—*De Feis*. Observations on the mask known as the *Bocca della Verità*, which he considers to be, not the mouth of a drain, but the cover of a *thesaurus*.—*Jordan*. Design of the vase with the inscription *Aisclapi pococolom* preserved in the Royal Museum at Berlin.—*Rossbach*. The representation of the chimaira among the ancients. The monuments show many deviations from the usual type: these are small in instances where the tail ends in a tassel instead of a snake, or where not only the head but the whole forepart of the goat's body, including the legs, projects from the lion's body. In an Etruscan gold fibula (Fould coll.) the goat's head is omitted, and on the coins of Lykia itself the chimaira appears sometimes as a mere goat, at others as a horned and winged lion. The ordinary type first appears on a coin of Zeleia (Troas), and may have arisen in the seventh century B. C. under the influence of the Homeric verse.—*Barnabei*. Drawing of a vase of Ruvo, with the myth of Andromeda treated in a singular manner.—*Helbig*. Two statues, published in the *Bull. d. Comm. Arch.* III. 9–10, pp. 57–72, found on the Esquiline: in the one the gestures indicate surprise and horror, and in the other the expression is one of deep melancholy. It is known that in the intercolumniations of the portico surrounding the Palatine Temple of Apollo was arranged a cycle of statues representing Danaos and his daughters, probably at the moment when he is exhorting them to kill their husbands. It seems highly probable that the two statues in question formed part of such a group.—FEB. 20.—*Helbig*. Drawing of a Campanian vase representing the rescue of Andromeda.—*Barnabei*. Recent discoveries in Campania: the necropolis of Calatia (*Journal*, p. 234), and that of Cumae (*ibid.* p. 285).—*Orsi*. Unusual vases and bronzes found during the new excavations in the necropolis of Este.—*Helbig* added some remarks on the bronze objects in the form of spindles mentioned by Sig. Orsi. Similar ones are found in the *tombe a pozzo* on both sides of the Apennines, nor are they rare in the Etruscan *tombe a fossa*: being sometimes too small for spindles, and being often found near the heads of the bodies, it is possible that they were in part used as hair-pins.—*Henzen*. Inscription of a marble cippus found near the *Scala Santa*: . . . campestribus | et . ceteris | dis . deabusque | et . genio . imp . traiani | had-

riani . aug | itemque . suo | cives thraces | eq . sing . ipsius | posuerunt | libentes merito. These *equites singulares* of the emperors, the organization of which was attributed by the speaker to one of the Flavii, and by Mommsen to Hadrian, had their camp near the Lateran (see *Journal*, p. 239).—FEB. 27.—*De Rossi*. The inscription on a lamp, VITA DONATO COROMAGISTRO, not understood by its editor, A. Schmitter, is explained as coromagister = *χοροπλάστης*, a title eminently suited to a manufacturer of lamps, and also intimately connected with the making of the charming terra-cotta figurines found principally at Tanagra.—*Richter*. Mason's marks found on the walls of the ancient cities Tindari and Cumae.—*Cicerchia*. Discoveries in the cathedral of Palestrina, the ancient basilica of Praeneste (*Journal*, p. 215).—*Stevenson*. On the inscription, VCADO CEPIT . . . . V. DEDIT (ibid. p. 236).—MAR. 6.—*Stevenson*. Studies in the ancient walls of Anagni and the marks inscribed upon them.—*Dressel*. A series of Tarentine terra-cottas: although all came from a mould, few were left in this condition, while the greater part received many alterations, additions and improvements, *e. g.* a female head was changed into a male by the addition of a beard. These terra-cottas seem to extend from the archaic period to the times of the most developed art, but Mr. Dressel conjectures that the archaic specimens were only imitations and were executed at a late period.—*Helbig*. Two Tarentine terra-cottas.—*Henzen* presents a marble slab with two inscriptions, one to Gallienus.—MAR. 13.—*Jordan*. The statue of the god *Semo Sancus* in the Vatican.—*Dressel* shows, from the inscriptions of several stamped bricks dating from 114 and 115 and from others of the time of Trajan and Hadrian, that the *cor-tina* of the Pantheon is not, as has been thought, the work of Agrippa.—*Mau*, in presenting the drawings of three Pompeian frescos of banquet scenes, made some remarks on the arrangement of the couches in the triclinium among the ancients, demonstrating the incorrectness of the rule given in the manuals, that they were placed so as to touch only at the corners. The cavities made in the walls of many of the Pompeian triclinia for the ends of the couches, show that they touched at other points.—MAR. 20.—*Tommasi-Crudeli*. Excavations at Civit  Lavinia.—*Helbig*. Considerations on the type, known by the so-called Genius of the Vatican and other replicas, of a youth, winged or not, holding a reversed torch in his right and a bow in his left hand. It represents *Thanatos*, of which an antecedent type is given on a column of the Artemision at Ephesos.—*Henzen*. Inscription found in Rome belonging to the third century and referring to a soldier named Blicisius.—MAR. 27.—*M. S. De Rossi*. Drawings, prepared for the *Annali*, of the objects found in the archaic tombs discovered in the villa Spith ver, on the Viminal. These tombs are of particular importance for the reason that, being built

under the agger of Servius Tullius, they prove, what before had been considered probable, that the immense archaic Latin necropolis of the Esquiline and Viminal, even in its later period, is anterior to the agger.—*Pigorini*. On the archaic tombs in the *Via del Statuto*.—*Mueller*. On a series of lamps, belonging to his collection, of the fourth and fifth centuries, but of doubtful Christianity.—*Helbig*. The statuette of an Ephebe pouring oil on his left hand: this statuette, belonging to Baron Barrocco, proves the correctness of Brunn's theory, that the invention of this type is due to Myron.

**SOCIETÀ DI CULTORI DELL' ARCHEOLOGIA CRISTIANA IN ROMA.** 1884, JAN. 13.—*Gamurrini* communicated the discovery, made by him in the library of Arezzo, of an important portion of the inedited treatise *De Mysteriis* of S. Hilary of Poitiers, and of an interesting itinerary to the Holy Places written during the last decades of the fourth century (*Studii e documenti di storia e diritto*, 1884, I.).—*De Laurière*. An inscription at Angoulême.—JAN. 27.—*De Rossi*. A terra-cotta lamp found during the excavations at the *atrium Vestae* and belonging to the class of Egyptian lamps.—The Greek epitaph of a youth, *ΠΑΧΙΦΙΛΑΟΣ*, on which is the rare representation of the soul in the form of a winged child as an *orante*, between two doves; the hands crossed over the breast indicate the attachment of artificial wings (*Mélanges de l'école franç.*, 1884).—*Stevenson* presented the leaden *bullæ* of a bishop, which he demonstrates to be that of John of Syracuse, the noted friend of Gregory the Great.—FEB. 10.—*Gatti*. Two inscriptions found at Enchir-Taghfacht and at Ain Ghorab in Africa, which have been supposed to refer to the martyr *Consultus*: *Gatti* shows that *consultus* = *consultus iuris*, and that the name of the martyr in question is *Emeritus*.—*Marucchi* presented a brick having the stamped formula, IN . NOMINE . DEI: it is of great rarity.—*Stevenson*. A lamp, belonging to M. le Blant, having the busts of the twelve apostles, of which only four similar representations are known to exist: it differs even from these in an important particular, the apostles being alternately of the type of St. Paul and St. Peter, instead of being uniformly of the type of St. Paul.—MAR. 2.—*Gamurrini* showed a parchment, discovered by him in the library of Arezzo, in the handwriting of the thirteenth century, containing fragments of an unknown chronicle which, although following Eusebius in part, is often independent of him and Josephus, and gives important indications on the topography of the Holy Land. In the part relating to the New Testament the author draws not only from apocryphal writings already known but from others which are unknown: as he uses the itineraries of the seventh and eighth centuries, his period may be the ninth century.—*Le Blant* communicates the photographs of some *pittacia* of *reliquiae*, *pignora* and *patrocinia* of noted saints, written

on bits of parchment during the eighth century (*Mélanges de l'école franç.*, 1884, March).—*De Rossi* spoke on the history of the *reliquiae* and the *pignora sanctorum* and of their *pittacia*, especially those which it was the custom to give in Rome in the early centuries.—*Armellini* presented drawings of an altar-stone of the church of S. Erasmo near Gubbio dated 1131, with the figure of Christ in *graffito*.—MAR. 16.—*Prof. Ojetti* described the Gothic church of S. Maria a Gradi near Viterbo, finished in 1266, and its monuments of the Cosmatesque school: he had discovered the signature of the artist of one of these tombs: HOC · OPUS · FECIT · FRATER · PASCALIS · ROM · MAG · ORD · PRED · A. D. 1286.—*Cozza Luzi*. On the keys of St. Peter.—*Canon Storti*. The Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians according to the text discovered by Briennios.—*De Rossi* gives an account of the excavations at the cemetery of Domitilla (see *Journal*, p. 242).—MAR. 30.—*Prof. Kraus* presented photographs of the noted parchment diptych of Trèves; of a MS. whose binding contained cameos with imperial portraits, apparently of the time of Theodosius; of an ivory of the twelfth century in which Christ is represented with a square nimbus.—*Stevenson* recapitulates the history and genealogies of the Roman *marmorari*, and mentions the additions which he is able to make to them (see his essay in the *Mostra della Città di Roma all' esposizione di Torino nell' anno 1884*, p. 168).—APR. 20.—*Marucchi*. The Jewish cemetery on the Via Labicana (*Journal*, p. 241).—*De Rossi*. The excavations in the cemetery of Domitilla (*ibid.*).

—*Bullettino dell' Istituto. Bull. di Archeologia Cristiana.*

A. L. F., JR.

## RUSSIA.

CONGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT ODESSA.—Fifteen years ago, the late Count Alexei Sergieevich Ouvarof organized a series of triennial archæological congresses, the first of which was held in Moscow. St. Petersburg, Kief, Kazan, and Tiflis were then visited in succession, and in 1884 came the turn of Odessa. Each of these meetings has aroused the local societies to renewed activity, and has called forth many private researches, and fresh questions for the consideration of students of Russian antiquities. The reports of these meetings contain much valuable material. Unfortunately, owing to lack of funds and the difficulty of getting them edited, these reports are published very slowly. The first volume of the proceedings at Kazan in 1878 has but lately appeared. At these meetings local topics are discussed as well as those of general interest. Thus, at Kazan, the antiquities of the East and of the Government of Perm were considered; at Tiflis, the antiquities of the Caucasus; while at Odessa, an opportunity was presented

to discuss Scythian, Classic, Crimean, Zaporovian, Little Russian, and other antiquities, which are met with in great abundance in the vicinity.

The Odessa meeting was remarkable for the number of essays presented (over 120), many of which were not read for lack of time. As at the preceding meetings, an exhibition was arranged of articles and collections owned by members. This exhibition was not specially noteworthy, though better than that at Tiflis. One room was filled with cartoons from frescos on the walls of the Metkhailovsky Monastery and the Church of St. Cyril in Kief, and from a mosaic lately discovered, under a thick layer of stucco, in the cupola of the Cathedral of St. Sophia in Kief. These cartoons gave a very good idea of the striking originals dating from the eleventh and twelfth centuries: they possess much interest in connection with the history of ecclesiastical decoration. Another room was filled with collections of prehistoric, classic, and other antiquities found in Southern Russia. Among them were objects from Panticapeum and the Kourgans of the Novgorod district. Besides many works of the Stone Age, the exhibition contained interesting bronzes (reaping-hooks, spear-heads, etc.); articles belonging to the Scythian epoch and to Greek art (gold ornaments, statuettes, etc.); articles from the latest Kourgans (on the Upper Dniepr); and curious Zaporovian antiquities, among them a singular bronze statuette of a Zaporovian Cossack seated, probably of Polish manufacture. Hardly any of the Bosphorian coins,—so important in the history of the Black Sea colonies,—were shown; and a remarkably rich collection of Bosphorian antiquities, consisting of gold ornaments, necklaces, earrings, carved plaques, etc., of great artistic value and elegance, belonging to a private individual in Odessa, was unfortunately not exhibited. Among the other articles shown were; a MS. Gospel on parchment of the fifteenth century, with curious illuminations; the handle of a vase with decoration in relief representing a fleeing Gorgon (a remarkable fragment found in a Kourgan near the village of Martonosch, Elizavetgradsk district); and a microcephalous skull from Kertch. It was unfortunate that lack of means prevented the committee taking photographs of the more interesting objects, as the different collections in Russia are so widely dispersed and so difficult of access, that comparative study of them is not easy. A large collection of photographs, water-colors, architectural plans, etc., represented the labors of a committee in Constantinople, headed by Prof. Kondakof, which reported that Constantinople offered an exceedingly rich field for archæological research.

Archæologists in Russia, as elsewhere, have to contend with the indifference of the public to antiquities in general. Papers and MSS. disappear there with especial rapidity, whole archives vanishing at once. The archives of the former hetman's chancellery, for instance, recently

disappeared. They were kept in the District Court of Pereyaslavsk, Government of Poltava: part were burned in 1848, and, as the officials did not care to arrange the remainder in proper order, the papers were carried off in instalments and burned. When this occasioned remark, the officials carried off the remainder, by night, to the farm of a subordinate and buried them in a potato pit. The archæologist who tried to recover them found nothing but decaying fragments. And this is not the only archive grave in that vicinity.

Among the essays read was one by Prof. ANTONOVICH on *The Cliff Caves of the Dniestr Basin*. The caves in the Central Dniestr region number forty in all (in Silurian lime-stone), but many of them are inaccessible, so that the essayist could examine only fourteen. Some of these are natural, others artificial, *i. e.*, hewn out by man. The latter belong to a later epoch, and were used especially in the Middle Ages as hermitages. In the neighborhood of Stoudenitz there are seven caves forming a series of halls. Nothing was found in the caves themselves, but near them were found fragments of flints, and in one of the neighboring ravines, in a water-worn basin, a part of an incisor and several ribs of a mammoth were found, and near them several worked flints. This discovery led Prof. Antonovich to think that man inhabited the basin of the Dniestr in the most remote paleolithic period of the Stone Age, and used the natural caves as dwellings. The probability is increased by the fact, that traces of such existence have been found in the Governments of Poltava, Kieletz, and even in caves of the Crimea. Nevertheless, Prof. Antonovich's proofs are hardly sufficient to settle the question of the existence of paleolithic man in the Dniestr caves. But there are undoubted traces of a later, neolithic, period in the shape of tolerably frequent discoveries of polished stone axes and other weapons. Weapons of this description were exhibited in various collections, and one collection from the Noruin river, Government of Volhynia, showed the existence even of a factory of flint implements. About 25 versts from Kamenetz on the Smotrich river, Prof. Antonovich succeeded in finding caves presenting a series of winding corridors, and recently filled completely with human bones. But, about twenty years ago, the resident Roman Catholic priest had the greater part of them removed and buried, and two years ago the remaining bones, also, were buried by order of the military commander. Prof. Antonovich succeeded, however, in obtaining some, and recognized in them traits characterizing bones of the neolithic period in the West. Nothing beside bones was found in these caves; but, at the foot of the cliff in which they are situated, Prof. Antonovich found several polished axes, which had, apparently, fallen from above. The probability that these caves were inhabited in the neolithic age, is

increased by the fact that, higher up the Dniestr, one cave has actually been found with traces of hearths and numerous remains of the neolithic period. All these finds are far from being so characteristic, however, as those made in the caves of the West, in the vicinity of Cracow or in the Government of Kyeletz.

Curious data regarding the Stone Age were also presented to the attention of the meeting by Dr. VANKEL, who had been able to excavate a mound near Prerau in Moravia. Two metres below the surface, an extensive layer was accidentally discovered, three metres thick, consisting of broken and charred bones of the mammoth, cave-bear, lion, elk, wild horse and various smaller animals, and of birds. Many poods of this layer had been used for fertilizing the fields, before Dr. Vankel heard of it, and undertook a systematic excavation of about 400 square metres. The excavation showed that this spot had been a hunting station during the most remote Stone Age; the hunters had brought their prey hither and disposed of it, and prepared their stone and bone weapons. Among the implements found here were: a sort of bone weight made from the incisor of the mammoth, an axe made from the thigh bone of the mammoth, a dagger from the fore leg of the elk, a rib of a mammoth with various ornaments, and also numerous implements and weapons of flint, sea shells (from necklaces), and bits of red ochre, employed, probably, for coloring the body. The arrangement of the mammoth bones was peculiar: the tusks were collected apart from the other teeth, and heaps of long terminal bones, shoulder blades, ribs, etc., lay together, the greater part with traces of splitting by stone axes. Beside the bones of the true mammoth (of various ages from the very youngest to the oldest) there were found teeth of a dwarf species of fossil elephant (*el. pygmaeus*), and also a part of the lower jaw of a man. It is worthy of remark, that the latter does not differ from that of man of the present day, and presents none of those great dimensions or signs of a lower type, shown by fragments of the lower jaw previously discovered in similar deposits in the caves of Shipka in Moravia, or the grotto of La Nolle in Belgium.

Prof. ANTONOVICH, in one of the caves explored by him, discovered a remarkable decoration in high relief, representing a tree upon which was a cock; under the tree knelt a human figure, and behind this figure was a stag. In the opinion of Prof. Antonovich, this relief must be referred to a period preceding the Christian era, and was inspired by heathen ideas, as the style is barbaric and entirely lacks any Byzantine influence.

Madame MELNIK communicated some interesting particulars with regard to a cluster of granite blocks on the Dniestr and Igoulitz rivers,

where a spur of the Carpathian mountains forms the cataracts of the former stream. In some places, these clusters seem to have been artificially formed, recalling megalithic structures. Some standing blocks suggest menhirs, others dolmens; in other cases, they are arranged in circles, like cromlechs. If these blocks should prove to be artificial, as the regularity of their shape and some traces, as of cutting, would seem to indicate, this will prove a very interesting discovery, bridging the gap which exists between the megalithic structures of Western Europe and the dolmens of the Crimea and the Caucasus. Unfortunately, Madame Melnik could find no bones or implements, and therefore it is impossible to determine either that they are really graves, or to what epoch they approximately belong.

Some very original kourgans were reported from the Alexandrovsky district. Some of these graves consist of several stories, and the remains of horses were found; only the head with bridle and the four hoofs, all the other bones being absent; earthen vessels and other articles were arranged on a bed of rushes; knives, rings, various ornaments; and, in the men's graves, weapons,—quivers of birch bark, fragments of bows, iron arrows, etc. Prof. SAMOKVASOF, during the excavations conducted by him last summer for the Imperial Hermitage, also discovered several types of kourgans. The oldest was represented by large kourgans with collective burials, directly in the earth and in the mounds, containing skeletons in a sitting or bent attitude, and articles exclusively of stone, bone, clay, and bronze (none of iron). Similar kourgans have been found in New Russia, the Crimea, and the Caucasus. The second type consists of graves of the Scythian epoch, with buried skeletons, bronze arrow-tips, characteristic bronze vessels (mounted on a foot), bronze bits, ornaments of iron armor, and the remains of iron weapons. The third type, which is of special interest, presents graves with cremated bodies and the remains of charred bones of men and horses. The contents of these graves is rich, recalling partly the Scythian graves, and being in part wholly original. Among the objects found in them are many gold plaques, generally laid on iron plates and serving to ornament garments, belts, sword-handles, horse-trappings, etc. Many of the plaques are ornamented with cornelian, others are made, apparently, of a mixture of gold and silver. The weapons are of iron exclusively: the swords are long and straight; the iron arrows are triangular. The bits also are of iron. Among the earthen vessels are fragments of terra-cotta vases (like those found in Scythian kourgans), but the weapons and many other things resemble like articles of a late Slavonic epoch. Prof. Samokvasof refers the graves with cremated bodies to an epoch intermediary between the Scythian and the Slavonian, but nearer the latter, viz., to the ninth cen-



tury. The fourth type of grave shows burial in holes in the wall of the mound, directly in the earth; the signs indicate that they belong to a late epoch and contain remains of some Turkish race. Thus Prof. Samokvasof was able, through his excavations of these graves, to trace, to a certain degree, the successive ethnographical stages within quite a limited tract of territory.

Several papers on the Scythians were read, and it was easy to see, from some of the objects exhibited, that several Scythian weapons greatly resemble in form those from Siberia and the Government of Perm; such, for instance, were daggers with hilts ending in two scrolls. On the other hand, an iron sword, with hilt somewhat suggestive of the form of some swords found at Hallstadt, was found in the Scythian kourgan of Nimpheon, 17 versts from Kertch.

Mr. MYERZHINSKY showed that the Lithuanians had no idols, but only sacred stones, forests, groves, and trees. Mr. SAMOKVASOF broached the theory, that the Slavs separated from the Scythians during the eleventh century of the Christian era. This theory appears very reasonable and natural, but requires substantial proof. One of its principal foundations consists of the hypothesis, that the Goths or Dacians were a Scythian tribe, and at the same time ancestors of the Poles and Russian Slavs. But Herodotos reckoned the Goths among the Thracians, and the Thracians were always distinct from the Scythians. On the other hand, it is necessary to prove that accumulations of Roman coins of the epoch indicated are found only on the territory of the ancient Slavs. Samokvasof affirms that this is the fact, and says that finds of Roman coins are unknown in New Russia, in the eastern and northern governments of Russia, and in the Baltic region. Yet coins of this period have been found in Switzerland, on the islands of Gothland and Zealand, and on the southern shores of the Baltic. Similar coins were lately found also in the southern part of the Crimea, in Nizhni-Novgorod, and in France. Nevertheless, Mr. Samokvasof's theory merits attention, as it suggests new questions and points of view in one of the least elucidated departments of archæological science.

Mr. SISOF, who is making some excavations on the Don (at the expense of the Archæological Society of Moscow), for the purpose of discovering the great Khazar city of Sarkel, reported his discoveries on the left bank of that river, near Tzimlyansk. He found the remains of stone walls of various constructions and epochs (Byzantine brick-work) and various objects—vessels, glass bracelets, iron and bronze ornaments, and Byzantine crosses and coins of the ninth and tenth centuries. He is of opinion, that this large town was one of the centres of the brick industry in the Cis-Don region, in the ninth and tenth centuries, and that

it kept up a brisk intercourse with Byzantium. It is not considered absolutely certain that the ruins found represent ancient Sarkel.

*Classical antiquities*, so abundant on the coasts of the Black Sea, in the form of graves, statues, bas-reliefs, vases, and other objects, particularly coins and inscriptions, were duly discussed. *The Greek inscriptions of southern Russia* are now being published by the Imperial Archæological Society, under the direction of Prof. D. V. Latschef: the publication will include 500 Bosphorian and 150 Olbian inscriptions, with reproduction of the original characters, a Russian translation, and the necessary comments in Latin. Prof. VOEVODSKY showed that the appellation of the Black Sea was derived, not from the color of its waters or from its violent storms, but from the application to this sea of a mythical term, indicating that it lay in the gloomy north, with the regions of night beyond. With regard to the nomenclature of the Crimea, Prof. Garkavy stated, that it did not appear earlier than "the sixties" of the thirteenth century, and passed in the eighties to the khans of the Crimean hordes. This circumstance points to a Tatar origin, and it can, in fact, be traced to the application to the whole district of the name of a town. Salkhata, one of the earliest towns occupied by the Tatars, was surrounded by a trench, in Tatar called "kirim," so deep that it acquired great fame among the Tatars and communicated its name to the conquered town, then to the district. Prof. VASILEVSKY communicated particulars regarding a collection of letters and speeches of Byzantine and Bulgarian hierarchs of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries (lately acquired by the Public Library), descriptive of the political, social, and domestic life in Byzantium and Bulgaria at that period; and Prof. FLOZINSKY spoke of a hitherto unknown monument of Bulgarian literature of the fourteenth century, a laudatory address to Tzar Johan-Alexander, containing some interesting data relating to the history of life and language in Bulgaria.

In the section of the Congress devoted to legal antiquities and monuments of social and private life, history, geography, and ethnography, the papers read related chiefly to the tenure of land in various regions of Russia during the middle ages.

B. T. HAPGOOD.

#### UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA. 1885, JAN. 2.—Dr. D. G. Brinton read a paper on *Aztec, Cakchiquel, and Maya Lineal Standards*, in which he comes to the following conclusions: 1. In the Maya system of lineal measures, foot, hand, and body measures were nearly equally prominent, but the foot standard was the customary standard. 2. In the Cakchiquel system, hand and body measures were almost

exclusively used, and, of these, those of the hand prevailed. 3. In the Aztec system, body measurements were unimportant, hand and arm measures held a secondary position, while the foot measure was adopted as the official and obligatory standard both in commerce and in architecture. 4. The Aztec terms for their lineal standard, being apparently of Maya origin, suggest that their standard was derived from that nation. 5. Neither of the three nations was acquainted with a system of estimation by weight, nor with the use of the plumb-line, nor with the measures of long distances.

The method pursued by Dr. Brinton is the analysis of the words for weights and measures in order to ascertain what units, if any, were employed. Among the Mayas, *checoc*, the footstep, the joint or length of the foot, is used as a measure of length; *xacab*, paces or strides, for the stride; and there is quite a series of measures from the ground to different parts of the body. The root-word for measuring length is, in Cakchiquel, *et*; the foot was not used, but a series of measures from the ground up to certain parts of the body was in vogue. The Aztecs, according to Dr. Brinton, had a great variety of spans or measures, including the hands, arms, and extended arms; but the foot, *oe*, seems to have had preëminence. "Whatever the lineal standard of the Aztecs may have been, we have ample evidence that it was widely recognized, very exact, and officially defined and protected. In the great market of Mexico, to which thousands flocked from the neighboring country, there were regularly appointed government officers to examine the measures used by the merchants, and to compare them with the correct standard. Did they fall short, the measures were broken and the merchant severely punished as an enemy to the public weal." The author has some remarks about the application of the principles of comparative metrology to ancient American monuments.

**ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON.** This Society has published two volumes, in which will be found, in full or in abstract, all papers read previously to November 6, 1883. Since that time the following archæological communications have been made:—Stone mounds or graves in Hampshire county, W. Va., by *L. A. Kengla*; The textile fabrics of the mound-builders, by *Wm. H. Holmes*; The houses of the mound-builders, by *Cyrus Thomas*; The Cherokees probably mound-builders, by *Cyrus Thomas*; Remarks on a collection of antiquities from Vendôme, Senlis, and the cave-dwellings of France, by *Elmer R. Reynolds*; The antiquity of man in Mexico, by *Wm. H. Holmes*; Origin and development of form in Ceramic art, by *Wm. H. Holmes*.

**ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.** 1884, MAR. 14.—*J. T. Clarke*. The introduction and fundamental principle of

the *Entasis* in Greek Architecture. This paper embodied original researches concerning the nature of the curved outlines of columns of round plan, based upon the suggestion of Thiersch: that the increased diameter of the middle shaft was introduced to overcome an optical deception resulting from the inability of the eye to distinguish a slight convergence in sets of lines apparently parallel. A comparison of those Athenian monuments which have been most accurately measured shows, that the principle of this deception was fully understood by the Greek designers of the best period, and was determined by graphical methods. This recognition of the true character of the *Entasis* was entirely lost before the Renaissance, and it was replaced by Serlio and Vignola with clumsy and empiric makeshifts.—MAR. 22.—*W. J. Stillman*. The Akropolis of Athens. He sustained the non-existence, in early times, of the western slope of the Akropolis, the valley towards Mars' hill being then much deeper, rendering the western approach as steep as the others: this is indicated even by Pausanias. Probably the ancient entrance was where the present gate in common use is, as is evidenced by the footprints of the beasts led up to the sacrifice, which have worn the solid rock to a considerable depth. His description of the Parthenon included a demonstration of the well-known system of curvature of the horizontal lines, which, with the diminution in the inter-columniations and the convergence of the columns, the lecturer considered to be an expedient to increase the apparent size of the temple by exaggerating the perspective illusions. This was illustrated by diagrams, and the effect of each variation from the regularity of construction was shown to bear directly on the perspective of the building so as to increase its apparent size. The same points were illustrated by photographs taken by Mr. Stillman, in the foreground of one of which were shown a number of unfinished drums of the Parthenon columns which had been rejected on account of defects discovered after they had been brought up, and which still lie on a bed of fragments of marble covering the débris of the buildings destroyed in the Persian sack of the Akropolis. In this stratum of débris, which varied from two to six feet in thickness, and which has recently been excavated by the Archæological Society of Athens, are found many fragments of bronze and iron with carbonized wood; and, digging into the exposed face of the mass, the lecturer discovered many relics of the conflagration, among them a bronze archaic ornament (which he presented to the Society), and a deposit of barley, pease and beans, which, though completely carbonized by time, had not been burned and still retained their shape.—Nov. 19.—*Mendes Cohen* read a paper on Col. M. I. Cohen, who made in Egypt (1830) the valuable collection of Egyptian antiquities recently acquired by the University. It is only second in importance to

the Abbott Collection in New York.—*Professor Paul Haupt* made a communication on some remarkable early Chaldæan antiquities lately purchased by Prof. A. Marquand, of Princeton. They formed a part of the Maimon collection recently brought to this country from the East, and include two remarkable statuettes and a number of small tablets with bas-reliefs and inscriptions.—*Dr. Frothingham* spoke on some Arabian and other antiquities belonging to the same collection.—*Prof. J. Rendel Harris* presented the photograph of the first lines of the “Teaching of the Twelve Apostles,” proving it to be in the same hand as the preceding part of the MS.—DEC. 20.—*A. M. Wilcox*. The American School of Archæology at Athens. Dr. Wilcox gave an account of the situation of the school, of his work there last year, and of its future prospects.—*C. C. Hall*. On the Great Seal of Maryland. This paper discusses the date of this Seal recently found at Annapolis, which was one of those sent over from England under Lord Baltimore.